

RMS #1 Template Label:	Crop, 0-2%, SWP Drained	State: OHIO	MLRA / CRA: Statewide	Page 1 of 3
RMS #1 Name/Phrase:	RMS #1 High Treatment			Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:	Cropland	Statewide
Planned Practices	Benchmark Description		Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System	
Conservation Crop Rotation - Cover & Green Manure Crop - Filter Strip - 393A Nutrient Management - 590 Pest Management - 595 Residue Management, Mulch till - Residue Management, No-till & Subsurface Drain - 606	The cropland is used for corn, soybean, and occasional small grain production. Mulch till is used, but leaves very low residue levels after planting (<10%). Soybean cyst nematode is becoming a problem as well as phytophthora for soybean production. Soil erosion is within tolerable soil losses, Soil crusting is a concern. Soils are somewhat poorly drained and contributes to delayed field operations and reduced yields. Fertilizer application rates are not based on current soil tests. There are nutrient and pesticide concerns in the watershed.		The rotation will be changed to a corn-soybean-wheat rotation to address the soil crusting and soybean disease concerns. A green manure crop will be seeded following wheat harvest. The cropland will be tile drained. Soil test will be taken on a regular basis and nutrients applied per soil test results and crop yields. Pesticide use will move towards most post application and safer pre-plant pesticides. A filter strip will be established adjacent to the stream to improve water quality. A combination of mulch tillage and no tillage will be implemented.	
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Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System	
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	Crusting soils impact crop emergence and water infiltration.	The rotation, cover crop, and drainage will improve tilth.	Soil condition index increases from 0.1 to 0.38	
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water	Extended periods of saturated soils delay field operations and impact crop yields.	The tile drainage will remove excess subsurface water.	Yields will increase 25-30%.	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics, Plants, Cropland Productivity	High N, P2O5, atrazine levels are detected in the surface water. Crop yields are reduced due to wet soils and surface crusting.	Nutrient and Pest Mgt., Residue Mgt., rotation, and filter strip will improve WQ. Improved tilth and drainage will improve crop yields.	BMPs will achieve the water quality goals. Yields will increase 25-30%.	
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RMS #2 Template Label:	Crop, 0-2%, SWP Drained	State: OHIO	MLRA / CRA: Statewide	Page 2 of 3
RMS #2Name/Phrase:	RMS#2 Moderate Treatment			Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:	Cropland	Statewide
Planned Practices	Benchmark Description		Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System	
Conservation Crop Rotation -	<p>The cropland is used for corn, soybean, and occasional small grain production. Mulch till is used, but leaves very low residue levels after planting (<10%). Soybean cyst nematode is becoming a problem as well as phytophthora for soybean production. Soil erosion is within tolerable soil losses. Soil crusting is a concern. Soils are somewhat poorly drained and contributes to delayed field operations and reduced yields. Fertilizer application rates are not based on current soil tests. There are nutrient and pesticide concerns in the watershed.</p>		<p>The rotation will be changed to a corn-soybean-wheat rotation to address the soil crusting and soybean disease concerns. The cropland will be tile drained. Soil test will be taken on a regular basis and nutrients applied per soil test results and crop yields. Pesticide use will move towards most post application and safer pre-plant pesticides. A combination of mulch tillage and no tillage will be implemented.</p>	
Nutrient Management - 590				
Pest Management - 595				
Residue Management, Mulch till				
Residue Management, No-till &				
Subsurface Drain - 606				
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Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System	
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	Crusting soils impact crop emergence and water infiltration.	The rotation and drainage will improve tilth.	Soil condition index increases from 0.1 to 0.38	
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water	Extended periods of saturated soils delay field operations and impact crop yields.	The tile drainage will remove excess subsurface water.	Yields will increase 25-30%.	
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics,	High N, P2O5, atrazine levels are detected in the surface water.	Nutrient and Pest Mgt., Residue Mgt. and rotation will improve WQ.	BMPs will meet the water quality goals.	
Plants, Cropland Productivity	Crop yields are reduced due to wet soils and surface crusting.	Improved tilth and drainage will improve crop yields.	Yields will increase 25-30%.	
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RMS #3 Template Label:	Crop, 0-2%, SWP Drained	State:		MLRA / CRA:		Page 3 of 3
RMS #3 Name/Phrase:	RMS #3 Low Treatment					Location Area
Present Land Use:	Cropland	Planned Land Use:	Cropland			Statewide
Planned Practices	Benchmark Description		Planned System Description and How Practice Support the System			
Conservation Crop Rotation -	<p>The cropland is used for corn, soybean, and occasional small grain production. Mulch till is used, but leaves very low residue levels after planting (<10%). Soybean cyst nematode is becoming a problem as well as phytophthora for soybean production. Soil erosion is within tolerable soil losses. Soil crusting is a concern. Soils are somewhat poorly drained and contributes to delayed field operations and reduced yields. Fertilizer application rates are not based on current soil tests. There are nutrient and pesticide concerns in the watershed.</p>		<p>The rotation will be changed to a corn-soybean-wheat rotation to address the soil crusting and soybean disease concerns. The cropland will be surface drained. Soil test will be taken on a regular basis and nutrients applied per soil test results and crop yields. Pesticide use will move towards most post application and safer pre-plant pesticides. A mulch tillage system that maintains at least 30% residue levels will be implemented.</p>			
Nutrient Management - 590						
Pest Management - 595						
Residue Management, Mulch till						
Surface Drainage-Field Ditch -						
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Resource Concerns	Benchmark Effects	Planned System Effects	Impact of Planned System			
Soil Condition; Tilth, Crusting, Infiltration, Organic Matter	Crusting soils impact crop emergence and water infiltration.	The rotation and drainage will improve tilth.	Soil condition index increases from 0.1 to 0.38			
Water Quantity, Subsurface; Excess Water	Extended periods of saturated soils delay field operations and impact crop yields.	The tile drainage will remove excess subsurface water.	Yields will increase about 10%.			
Water Quality, Surface Water; Pesticides, Nutrients, Organics,	High N, P2O5, atrazine levels are detected in the surface water.	Nutrient and Pest Mgt., Residue Mgt. and rotation will improve WQ.	BMPs will minimumly achieve the water quality goals.			
Plants, Cropland Productivity	Crop yields are reduced due to wet soils and surface crusting.	Improved tilth and drainage will improve crop yields.	Yields will increase about 10%.			
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